WM. M. OVERTON, . CH. MAURICE SMITH,

AND BEVERLEY TUCKER. TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1855

We have sent bills to such of our subscri bers as are indebted to the Sentinel newspaper. rendering their accounts to the 24th September. at which time the second volume of the Triweekly edition will close.

While returning our thanks to those who have, desire to say that all who wish to continue their subscriptions will be required to remit PAYMENT IN ADVANCE for the next volume, commencing on the 25th instant, as, otherwise, no paper will be sent from this office. The terms, it is known, ATC FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

difficulty of collecting our subscriptions, scattered as they are over a wide surface of country. Our friends will, therefore, see the necessity of complying with our terms. No offence is intended to any, since friends and strangers are embraced in the same category.

Subscribers not renewing by the first of October their names will be stricken from the list.

### WHO WILL BE THE NEXT PRESI-

As often as we see this caption to an article. we conclude that the parties writing and introducing names of gentlemen as candidates, are either at a loss for something to say, or have some personal motive inconsistent with, or at least disregardful of, the interests of the country and the party. The time for mooting the question of "Who

is to be President?" is not yet.

The Democratic party will never be without statesmen capable of properly filling the great no apprehension about the selection of a suitable standard-bearer, and he is no friend to the National Democracy, who, instead of battling with the common enemy, shall turn his attention to exciting a discord in the party about persons. Let every man in the party take care to battle, and to battle stoutly and unceasingly, for the maintenance of those principles and measures upon which depend the sanctity of the Constitution, the rights of States and individuals, and the general welfare when he would sneer at them. When he go of the Union. By recommending to the uni- to the spheres he anticipated a fine time wit versal good sense of the nation these cardinal and conservative matters, we will secure its confidence and support, and our standardbearer, whoever he may be, will be sure to be borne aloft, his banner streaming to the wind, and having emblazoned on it those principles and measures so essential to our safety and welfare. The people, in their several districts, are sufficiently intelligent to judge for themselves, and will instruct their respective representatives as to their wishes.

We have confidence that a convention thus composed will select for President such a man as shall command the confidence and support of the party and of those who may have been named for the same office, for none but patriots will be nominated, who will feel that their loss may be a national gain, and that their services may be not less important or less grateful to their country in other capacities.

### DR. HARE-JUDGE EDMONDS, AND

sacred by their leaning to virtue. The vagaries and errors of genius are almost redeemed from ridicule by the lustre that inspiration

Certain things are commonly understood amongst men. One is, that the Christian religion is true; another is, that ghosts are fictitious characters; and still another, that we, of flesh and blood, cannot hold communion with disembodied spirits. But occasionally the most gifted men, either made mad by too much learning, or tiring of their discoveries among sublunary things and ambitious of scaling the Heavens and finding out the secrets of the Almighty, embrace and inculcate the wildest theories. Sir Walter Scott believed in witchcraft; Sir Mathew Hale absolutely condemned Amy Duny and Rose Cullender to death for practicing witchcraft; Dr. Johnson believed in the story about the Cocklane ghost and Judge Edmonds has quit the bench to teach the new theory of a communication between the gross creatures of this earth and the unspotted spirits of Heaven.

But what has most astonished us is, that the "eminent chemist, physician, and professor, Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, has lately appeared before the public as an advocate-more than that-a zealous teacher of table rapping and spiritual communications. A man like Dr. Hare, who is eminent in science, who, in his long and distinguished professional career, has aided in training the minds of ten thousand young American doctors, must command consideration, no matter what singular opinions he may espouse. He has discovered many new truths in that science to which he has devoted himself-a science which, it is said, makes more unbelievers, doubters, and skeptics, than any other. His learning is so great and his powers of analysis so wonderful that he can bring to the support of error more strength than ordinary minds can bring to the support of truth. When such a man broaches a theory or starts an idea, even when against the preconceived opinions of mankind, they should be examined with caution and treated with respect. Yet there are certain things so well established in our convictions, so settled and fixed in the common mind, which is at last the accurate mind, that the greatest genius cannot unsettle them. Genius may surround error with lustre, but it cannot establish it in power. Reason is powerless in a struggle with instinct. and it is by instinct, by intuitive perception and internal conviction, that we arrive at certain truths.

It is a melancholy spectacle—that of three Tallmadge, and Judge Edmonds, devoting themselves to the elucidation and propagation science, and unsettle the very foundations of the Christian religion. That they are sincere that the distinctive principle or platform of no

save fanatics, must admit.

When such men gravely publish elaborate works, and deliver learned lectures to demonstrate that they are in actual and undoubted communication with the spirit world, a struggle takes place in the mind between a tearful pity for their lunacy, and a lively admiration for the learning and power with which they illusrate their fanaticism.

It is mortifying to hear such a man as Dr. Hare gravely announce, as he did in his lecture at the Tabernacle, New York, before three thousand people, that he held spiritual communication with General Washington, and the Enquirer does not enjoy-the other parties from the beginning, sustained our enterprise, we that through a medium he had received a com- are scotched, and not killed-but the Black munication from his father. The conclusion Republican party having placed itself on the of his lecture is thus given in the Express :

"He was from home on one occasion, when he directed his spirits to go to Philadelphia and tell a lady there to go to the bank and find out if his note was due. This was done, and four people were soon in motion. The Doctor continued for about three hours and a We are compelled to this course owing to the half relating various acts, such as translating Fr nch works, by spirits, or his spiritoscope, receiving communications from spirits—how Washington told him there was no occasion to open the door for him, as he could go through any door easily, though closed—the position of hell and heaven—the position higher still than the seventh, where the ministering angels of God are; but as for him, he would be satisfied if he never got higher than Washington, and his emotions when his friends came to visit

"A gentleman in the audience asked, if he by Spiritualism did his bank business, why could be not find where \$50,000 were which was lost while in charge of the American Ex-press Company? He said that a sister might go for a brother on a business of this kind, but the spirits did not always mix themselves up with every bank and broker. There was a powerful party organized, called Know-nothings, but these were the very people who knew a great deal. Now, he had often to deal with real Know-nothings. (Great laughter and applause.) The greater part of his time had been taken up in instructing the ignorant. was anxious to exhibit these phenomena to the public, but his feelings would not permit him, as it often required a medium to have a tota station of President. We need give ourselves absence of mind in regard to what was doing. He once wished to do something of this kind but the spirit would not communicate; and on being enquired the reason, said that his wife would not let him, because he wanted to rebuke his son who was present, but they had at length compromised the matter by his promising not to mention the son's name, and he rebuked the son accordingly.

"He then went on to state that spirits broath ed vital air, and had a sun of their own, and illustrated these remarks by the air breathed by fishes through their gills. People might sneer at him now, but the time would come them. The doctor concluded his very elaborate lecture, during which he explained the uses of his test machinery, at about quarter past 10 o'clock, with great applause. men gathered round the doctor after the lec ture, and wished to see a specimen of his pow ers as a table turner, an exhibition which the doctor declined in language which was certain-

ANOTHER BATTERY DISCHARGED atterly to have lost the confidence of some of its best friends and most faithful allies. They

chide it for its inconsistencies and tergiversations. Among the journals that have comnented with some degree of severity on the course of the Union, we have been surprised to see the Detroit Free Press. That paper says in a late isrue:

"We do not very much admire, and have not very much patience with, the course of action of the Washington Union in some respects. gle ill-timed and indiscreet editorial-it has, tion, perpetrated greater damage to the Demoparty in this or that locality, than it cratic could possibly remedy by weeks and months of sister of Virginia. When I reflect upon their patient and well-directed labor.'

After citing several instances of the blunder ngs, intermeddlings, and inconsistencies of our neighbor, the Free Press says :

"We wish to make a suggestion to the Washington Union, and to the Administration f needed be; and we do it in all kindness. It is this: Let the Washington Union hereafter, in relation to the local affairs of the Democratic party in the different States, adhere more strictly than it has hitherto done to the fundamental Democratic doctrine of non interven tion. If it shall do so, and if it shall represent the Administration in so doing, good will come

#### CONSOLATION. "Sweet are the Uses of Adversity."

[ N. Y. Courier and Eng With this sentiment and under the caption What the election proves," the Enquirer rives us the quo modo by which it soothes the woundsphruises and putrefying sores it gained n the late contest, fighting under the Black Republican Flag.

He of the brokenback Republican party ying prostrate in the dust, with the spine recoverably severed, thus soothes his own

### What the Election Proves

As one of the sweet uses of adversity are glad to perceive its effect on some of our contemporaries in creating within them a spirit of fraternization which was not manifested before the recent election. A few days since the Softs were Democrats, and Hards-why they were-Hards-and nothing else. But now the prostrate Soft with a plu rality of fifty-six thousand pressing him to the ground turns to his Hard fellow-sufferer groanbeneath the weight of eighty-eight sand, and addresses him after this manner: "Mr. Hard, you are a brother Democrat, and we have won a glorious victory." The incorrigible Hard replies that he "doesn't seem to see it;" but the Soft declares, with every bone in his body aching from his recent drub bing, that the result is most gratifying, and that he of all others has the most reason to b

thankful for the Democratic triumph, One would suppose from the above extract that some party or other had met with a defeat. that it had been overtaken by adversity, but the gentle heart of the prostrate, suffering Black Republican, cannot long indulge in "sweets of adversity," and thus cures all the ills, the aches

and broises which its imagination pictured. "In sober truth, no party triumphed in the ecent contest." If no party triumphed-then no party was vanquished—and again:

"In sober truth, no party triumphed in the recent contest. Not the Know-nothings, for their opponents polled one hundred and thirty such eminent men as Dr. Hare, ex-Senator eight thousand votes more than they; not the Republicans, for their vote was exceeded one hundred and fifty-eight thousand; not the Softs, for they were in a minority of two hunof a system which, to succeed, must violate all | dred and fifty thousand; while the Hards were former experience, shake the fair fabric of left in the vocative by three hundred and four-

no one can question, that they are families, all, party received the endor of the people of this State at the late election. The leading feature of the American platform was a change in the naturalization laws; the main plank in the Republican platform was laration that no slave State could be formed out of any Territory, and that no more slave States should be admitted. Neither of these doctrines was sanctioned by the popular voice; but these two parties made one declara-tion in common which was sustained by an overwhelming majority, and that was the de-nunciation of the Federal Administration for its 'uniform policy' and 'general course' in regard to the violation of the Missouri Com-

> But there is one "sweet of adversity" which issue of-now or never- has received a mortal wound, and its motions hereafter are only those of a brokenbacked serpent. The only legitimate sweet of adversity," attainable by the Enquirer and its Black Republican confreres is to make a clean breast, repent and die.

#### From the Boston Advertister. LETTER FROM MR. WISE.

We take pleasure in laying before our read ers the subjoined letter from Hon. Henry A Wise, the governor elect of the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia, addressed to the lecture committee of the Mercantile Library Association, in answer to an invitation to lecture in this city before that association during the coming winter. The truly national tone of this letter must renew in the mind of the reader the patriotic feelings which of old knit together the colonies of Massachusetts and Virginia in times of darkness and trouble, and will cause a regret that Mr. Wise's preparations for the duties of the important office on which he is about to enter will prevent his accepting the invitation, and will deprive us of the pleasure of welcoming to Boston so distinguished a guest, who (as he informs us in the letter) has never yet visited any part of New England.

This letter is the more significant, because another committee in behalf of the "lectures on slavery," in their indiscreet zeal, by calling upon Mr. Wise to lecture upon slavery in Bos ton, succeeded in pestering him into writing e letter which we are free to say we regretted to see in print, though we can easily understand the feeling of annoyance that gave rise to its sharpness of expression. Whatever ill-feeling (if any) the former letter may have engendered in the minds of our right-thinking citizens will be dispelled on the perusal of that which we publish below:

ONLY, (near Onancock,) Va., Nov. 11, 1855 GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 2d instant was waiting my arrival at home yesterday from emporary absence at Washington city. I gratefully acknowledge the compliment o your invitation to deliver one of a course of ectures, during the present winter, before the

Mercantile Library Association of Boston. I am well assured of the highly respectable character and of the laudable objects of your literary association, and no body of the kind could have been more honored than you have been by the illustrious orators and statesmen Our neighbor, the Washington Union, seems their great minds. I have no doubt, too, of the "cordial welcome" I would receive from very many" of your hospitable citizens; but it it is not in my power, gentlemen, to accept your invitation. The situation of my private affairs, and the duty of preparing for months to come for new scenes of public service, will engross all my time and attention the whole of the coming winter. I have been compelled to decline every call of the same kind from many quarters in my own State, and other States

esides yours. I sincerely regret this the more, because have never yet set my foot on the beloved soil By a single intempestive movement-by a sin. of that portion of my country called New England. This has not been owing to any antion. Massachusetts, especially, I have been taught to venerate and cherish as the elder attitudes and relations in the darkness and gloom of the night of revolution-when I isten to their hails, sister to sister-Virginia to Massachusetts, Massachusetts to Virginiain the "times that tried men's souls"-when I watch the fires kindling on the heights of Boston, and see Virginia going forth across the rivers and over the land, by the sea, leading her best beloved son by the hand, dripping blood and tears at every step there and back leaving him there on post to guard your very city, and make the oppressors evacuate it! and when I contrast this picture with the present state of things in our confederacy which makes you assure me "that the feelings of the people of Massachusetts towards my State are not those of antagonism," I gush forth in anguish. and ask : Why a necessity for such assurance Why any antagonism between these, the devoted patriot States of Hancock and Washington? May God, in His mercy and in love, guide them, as of yore! May they ever be cemented in union by the blood of the revolution! And, whenever another night of gloom and trial shall come, may they hail and cheer each other on again to victory for civil and religious liberty!

Yours truly, HENRY A. WISE. To CHARLES G. CHASE, and others, committee,

### MARYLAND DELEGATION TO CON-

GRESS. Governor Ligon has issued his proclamation declaring Jas. A. Stewart, James B. Ricaud. Morrison Harris, Henry Winter Davis, Henry W. Hoffman, and Thomas F. Bowie, esqs., to have been duly elected in their respective districts, to represent the State of Maryland in the Congress of the United States. They will, therefore, appear at the National Capitol, on the first Monday of December, endorsed by "The Great Seal of Maryland."

## [Baltimore Sun.

LOUISIANA ELECTION. The returns from the whole State for Govrhor show a majority of 2,837 for Wickliffe Democrat. The State Senate is composed of 18 Democrats, 13 Know-nothings and 1 Whig. Among the Democrats, however, is Mr. Wickliffe, the Governor elect, who will, of course, resign his seat in the Senate.

### ILLNESS OF RACHEL.

A despatch dated Philadelphia, November 25, states that Rachel, the actress, is very ill. Her physicians advise her going to Havana for her health, and there are no prospects of her continuing her performances at present.

### THE MEXICAN DRAFTS.

We perceive by a despatch dated Washingon, November 24, that Attorney General Cushing decides that the Mexican \$3,000,000 drafts drawn by Santa Anna are binding on Mexico, and should be paid to the American holders.

The New York Dutchman has reduced its subscription price from \$2 to \$1 25 per RE-ELECTION OF GENERAL RUSK.

A telegraphic despatch, dated New Orleans, October 24, communicates the intelligence that General Rusk has been unanimously re-elected. by the Texas Legislature, to the United States

California and Central America. The Daniel Webster arrived at New Orleans on the 24th instant from Punta Arenas, with California dates of the 5th inst.

About 200 persons had left San Francisco to join Walker's army in Nicaragua. The latest news from the mines was encour-

The Webster left Punta Arenas on the 19th. Walker was still at Granada, and has quiet ssion of the Transit Company's route. On the 13th Colonel Wheeler, the United States Minister, officially recognized the new ing Reeder. government. Walker was receiving accessions to his army.

Carroll had been found guilty of treason and shot. Espinosa had vanished. Colonel Kinney was still at Greytown, and

# fifty of his men had deserted and joined Walk-

SENATOR DOUGLAS. It is with much regret that we find the folowing paragraph in the Chicago Times in reerence to the health of this distinguished sen-

TERRE HAUTE, (IA.) Nov. 19, 1855. To the Editors of the Chicago Times :

I have noticed various paragraphs in rela tion to the illness of Hon, S. A. Douglas, who is under my professional care, which may have some tendency to mislead the public mind as to his real condition. Knowing the general anxiety throughout the

country in regard to him, and that the time is near at hand when it may be expected that he will resume his duties in the Senate, I have thought it due to his friends and the public to state that for the last three weeks he has been seriously ill, and that during that time he has not been able to leave his bed. At one period there was a slight amendmen

of his symptoms, which induced the hope of a

speedy recovery, but it proved to be delusive, and there is not now any change which would warrant me in saying when it will be prudent or safe for him to leave his room. I trust this statement will likewise afford the proper apology to the Judge's numerous corre

pondents, as he has not been, nor is he now. a condition either to write or dictate E. READ. Very truly, yours,

# An Unterrified Democrat in Old Mas

The Boston Lie-Berater contains a comme nication from an Abolition "colporteur," as he calls himself, who speaks of having been in general pretty well received, but not always. One of the exceptional cases was the following, as given in his own words:

The colporteur called at a respectable look ing farm-house in — . Seeing an open door, and hearing voices in that direction, he stepped to the door and called the attention of the family to the business on hand. The Democrat that confronted him was one of the unterified-about six feet two in stockings-lean and muscular, sandy hair, and reddish whiskery oristles extending quite round the face. Colporteur-I am distributing some anti-slavery tracts, and shall be glad to give you

one or two, if you will accept them. Democrat-Waul-gorry! no-I guess ye'd better carry 'um 'long. Putty bizuess, carrying about them things. (Growing warm.) Darn it! any on ye would grind up a nigger for the

The colporteur passed along, reflecting upon the power of slavery.

Did Jackson Write His Messages! The New York literary correspondent the Boston Traveller gives the following interesting particulars in regard to this subject.

He says: rounds of the press, which I am satisfied conreys a very erroneous impression. In the an ncement of the memoirs and confessions of Amos Kendall, which it is said will be a pos thumous work from this somewhat extraordi nary man, it is stated that it is succeptible of proof, that with but a single exception every message or other public paper bearing General Jackson's signature, while he was President, was written by Mr. Kendall. The exception, it is avowed, was his celebrated "Proclamation," which was from the pen of Edward Livingston. This is a sweeping assertion, and I have the best of authority to assert that there is no foundation whatever for the statement. Mr. John C. Rives was printer to Congress during the whole term of Jackson's administration, and he has repeatedly stated to public men at Washington and in the presence of many listeners. that every document to which Gen. Jackson's signature was attached, was written by the General himself, with the exception of one unimportant paper. Mr. Rives states this from he fact that when Jackson had anything to be published, he always sent for him to come to the white house, and that he uniformly received the manuscript from Jackson's own hand, and that he was so familiar with his chirography that

t was impossible for him to be deceived. Indeed, he represents that Jackson was pe culiarly sensitive on this point, and would not allow even his Secretary, Major Donelson to alter his manuscript in the most trifling manner. On one occasion, at the time of message in regard to the French difficulties, Major Donelson had, at the suggestion of some nembers of the cabinet, modified the sense, and made it less strong and severe than it was No sooner was it discovered by Jackson than e flew into a great excitement, and when Mr. Rives entered his private office to obtain it for printing, he found the old general busily engaged in rewriting it according to the original copy. Whatever may be one's personal opinion of Jackson, "the integrity of history" should be preserved. At the same time the itself seems improbable, if we may judge it by the character for decision and energy which is universally accorded to the hero of New

Another correspondent of the Traveller, in a subsequent number of that paper, settles the question as follows:

In your paper of Tuesday, a correspo has undertaken to prove by the testimony of Mr. John C. Rives, that Gen. Jackson was the writer of his own admirable State papers, and not Mr. Amos Kendall, to whom they were commonly attributed. Though this may not ever be believed by many persons, so great was the prejudice against that remarkable man, there cannot be any doubt of its truth, if we take the testimony of Mr. Kendall himself. It happens that the writer of this received that Mr. Kendall's own mouth about two years since. In reply to the remark that he enjoyed the reputation at that time of compo-sing these papers he said, "I had the reputation of doing many good things and more bad ones in which I had no concern; and among the former was that to which you alluded." "Ger Jackson," he added, "was a most terse and vigorous writer, and capable of writing any cument put forth during his administration. Mr. Kendall is an unassuming man as will b seen by every one who becomes acquainted with him, and as may be inferred from those remarks, and from the fact that he declines to allow the publication of any memoir of himself at ease about cash. or his reminiscences during his lifetime.

sas. The Crisis is upon us Biscovery of

The Platte Argus learns the following facts from a reliable source. A crisis has arrived n the affairs of Kansas that calls upon all good and true men, who are for sustaining Law and Order, to be on the alert. The traitors and nullifiers must be put down. The Argus says':

When our informant left Osawkee he travelled in company with a gentleman from Kentucky who designs settling in the Territory in the direction of Atchison, when about twenty miles from Osawkee they stopped at the hot of one Baker who lives comfortably off the road side about a mile. They found here a wagon heavily loaded with guns and ammunition, and, on entering the house they found about ten men, none of whom could say cow, earnestly abusing the Legislature and glorify-During a few minutes several more came in

and produced orders or written strips of paper to Baker, who went out and furnished each of them with a gun and some powder and car-tridges, when they quietly walked away. Our informant saw not less than ten go away with arms, and as they went out of the house to nount their horses, they examined the wagon and saw at least 100 rifles and muskets and several kegs of powder, and eight or ten boxes that they supposed to contain prepared car-tridges. This is the extent of our informaion, and it proves another link in the chain of evidence that the Abolitionists of the North are arming the traitors. We are no alarmists, and have heard the rumors of abolition treason n Kansas with much incredibility, but we are now convinced that treason stalks abroad, and hat prompt measures only can save the country and the Union. Now is the time to strike and we hope to see law and order armed as becomes freemen, sweeping over the people of

#### Pardon of Dr. Beale, the Dentist.

Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, has extended is clemency to Dr. Beale, and remitted the emainder of his sentence of imprisonment, which was four years and six months, beginning on the 28th of November, 1854. He has served, therefore, about one year of his term. The pardon states the reasons which induced the Governor to extend this favor.

He had received communications from about one hundred and forty dentists and twentyhree physicians of this city and the country, stating their belief that testimony as to matters transpiring under the influence of ether is usafe and unreliable; from a number of other physicians named, that they believe him innocent; from a large number of the bar, and citizens of the various States, including the names of governors, attorney generals, &c., that they believe he was convicted on insufficient testimony; from the Mayor of Philadelphia and fifty members of the Philadelphia City Council; from members of the Legislaure, Judges of the Supreme Court, editors of Philadelphia newspapers, and five thousand other citizens of Pennsylvania and New York, with five of the jury on the trial, all asking for his pardon. After enumerating all these facts. the Governor says:

"And whereas, the Board of Inspectors of the said Philadelphia County Prison (as ap-pears by their communication on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth) have unanimously recommended the pardon of the said Dr. Stephen T. Beale, because, in their opinion, the end contemplated by the law in the moral reform of the prisoner has been attained-because full and ample satisfaction has been rendered to public sentiment by the imprisonment he has already undergonecause his health is already breaking down under the sufferings of body and mind which he has already endured, and because the destitute condition of his aged parents and bereaved and sorrowing wife and children, imperatively demand the presence and support of their son, husband, and father.

"And whereas, after a full and careful exmination of the facts and evidence in the case. sided by the scientific discussions to which it the integrity of the learned judge who tried the case, nor the honesty of the jury who convicted the prisoner,) I am now satisfied that the defendant, Dr. Stephen T. Beale, is not guilty of the crime whereof he stands charged, and was convicted upon evidence unreliable in its character and insufficient in amount.

"I do, therefore, in consideration of the of the crime whereof he is convicted as aforesaid, and he is here by fully pardoned accord-

PANTALOONS WITHOUT SUSPENDERS .- Pro essor La Borde, of South Carolina college, in

his recent work on Physiology, says: "As the women have concluded to dispense with shoulder straps, some men, especially in the city, have thought they would prove pantaloons can be worn without suspenders. men now strut the streets with their pantalo rightly buttoned, side by side with the women, whose skirts or petticoats are firmly bound around their persons. Upon a fair view the evil is the same in both cases, pressure upon the vital organs, impairment of their proper action, want of development, deformity, di and premature death. The New York Phreological Journal says: As we walk the treets of our city, we see scores of from twelve to sixteen years old, with their pants buckled very tightly around their disconnected bodies, preventing growth at this rapidly growing age, and the result is a generation of dyspectic, pale-faced, puny apologies

### The Boston Post speaks as follows of Hon. John S. Wells, the Democratic nominee for

Governor in New Hampshire: "Mr. Wells, the candidate for governor, is an exceedingly effective public speaker, both in manner and matter; and, if he shall thoroughly canvass the State between this time and March we cannot doubt that, with his plain, yet dignified, presence, and his unanswerable arguments, he will be able to restore to the democracy the ascendency which they have temporarily lost through the fusion of Whigs, Knownothings, Abolitionists, and smaller factions, which have no force in New Hampshire except by aggregation.

Daniel Webster in his Youth. collection of Daniel Webster's letters, with iographical Notes, is about to be published in Boston, from which a correspondent of the New York Evening Post extracts a few student, helped to support his brother Ezekiel, at college by coppying deeds, &c., the latter also ccasionally recruiting his finances by school teaching. The correspondence between the two, on the ways and means, is interesting. Daniel writes to his brother:

"SALISBURY, Nov. 4th, 1802.

"I have now by me two cents in lawful federal currency. Next week I will send them, if they be all. They will buy a pipe—with a pipe you can smoke-smoking implies wisdom -wisdom is allied to fortitude—from fortitude it is but one step to stoicism, and stoicism never pants for this world's goods. So, perhaps, my two cents, by this process, may put you quite

Again, as late as June 10th, 1804, he writes

a comfortable office, in order to puruse

will do well for us yet. We shall live, and live comfortably. I have this week come within an ace of being appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for Hillsborough county. Well, you will say, you are no better off than if you had not come within an acc. Perhaps I am—say nothing, but think a good deal, and do not 'distrust the gods."

In conclusion to this letter to his brother, of June 10th, he relieves his mind with the following verse:

Fol di dol, dol di dol, di dol I'll never make money my idol, With my friends and my pitcher, I'm twenty times richer, Than if I made money my idol! Fel di dol, dol di dol, di dol." -

Mr. Webster in after life, in the midst of his family, and with his children and grandchildren around, was not a little given to off-hand rhyming, and would greatly divert them by his extempore English heroics, in which the sonorous march of the rhyme would be hu-morously disproportioned to the trifling nature

#### From the Washington Union of Sunday.

The British Squadron. We perceive, in one after another of the pu ic journals, conflicting speculations concern-ing the object of the British Government in despatching an additional naval force to the West Indies.

On the arrival of the Pacific we deemed proper, for the purpose of tranquilizing the public mind, to make known in brief the nature of the explanations on the subject which came to our Government by that vessel, stating explicitly that apprehension of Russian privateers said to be fitting out in New York, and of the Maury by name, was the induce-

ment of the proposed naval expedition.

We have now made further inquiry on the subject at the Department of State, and are authorized to publish the following circumstanial particulars:

In consequence of the publications in the London journals of the 23d, 24th, and 25th of October, Mr. Buchanan requested an interview with Lord Clarendon for the purpose of asking explanations on the subject. They held two interviews—one on the 29th of October, and the other on the 1st of November. At these interviews Lord Clarendon declared that the proposed naval expedition originated in no pur-pose unfriendly to the United States; that its object was a defensive one, to protect British commerce against Russian privateers, three or four of which were said to be fitting out in New York, and one of them nearly ready for sea; that this particular one was a large and fast vessel, specially intended to intercept British ships from Australia conveying gold ustification of the general statement, he referred expressly to the case of the barque Maury, as represented in affidavits communicated Mr. Barclay, the British consul at New York to Mr. Crampton, and by the latter transmitted to his Government, and at the same time laid before the Government of the United States. We have already stated that the investigation instigated by Mr. Barclay resulted in show-

#### From the Kansas Herald. Abolitionists at Work.

ing clearly that there was no truth in his alle

gation against the barque Maury.

In another column, we publish an account of the attack made on P. Laughlin, by a set of higher-law unprincipled Abolitionists. It will be remembered, Laughlin recently made an expose of the Secret Military organization of unatter pacified without any hurt committed." the Freesoilers and Abolitionists of the Territory, an account of which is published in this paper. From this it will be seen that the Free State party are organized into military companies, bound together by oaths, and obligations, to assist each other in preventing the execution of the laws upon one of their crew, for any violation of them. Laughlin was assaulted by one of this party, and an attempt has given rise, (without any intention to reflect | Laughlin, caused the difficulty referred to in in his cell, but his health having become much upon the prosecutrix, who no doubt testified to which he was stabbed and his assailant killed. impaired, he was removed in June last to the what she believed did occur—nor to impair lin's disclosures of the conspirators against the laws of the country being true. The work has Governor Pollock signed the pardon on commenced, and the Abolitionists, and all Wednesday, the 21st inst., and the same night higher-law men of whatever party or name, Col. J. H. McCauley, the Chief Clerk in the office will be taught a lesson, that they cannot violate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, started the laws with impunity. The best interests of to the city with the document. Information the country require that the supremacy of the laws must be maintained. Without it we are Wednesday night, and the family of the Doctor thrown back into a state of anarchy and confusion, without any reign to bridle the worst passion of human ofture. It is deplorable to contemplate such a state of affairs being brought about in our Territory. But we rely upon the virtue of the people and the strong arm of the law, to maintain inviolate the rights and liberties of the people. Our Executive, Governor Shannon, is a man who will do his duty, and see that the laws are faithfully executed. We hope for the peace and quiet of our country, that we shall hear of no more higher-lawism, but let come what will, the laws must be vindicated, and the legal author- and his family describe it as being truly affect

Wednesday next. We hope to see a full turn out, a grand rally of the law-abiding citizens of the Territory. If wise and rally or the rest and rally of the law-abiding citizens of the time of his conviction. the Territory. If wise and prudent counsels interview between them is represented as havprevail in that Convention, much may be done owards crushing in the bud, the lawless spirit that prevails in certain portions of the Terri-We must act firmly and unitedly, and tory. the mad fanatical spirit of Abolitionism, will receive its quietus in the Territory.

### Art and Science.

Of the patents for inventions issued by the United States Government down to the begin-ning of the present year, 21 were for air en-gines, 148 for steam boilers, 42 for modes of manufacturing India rubber goods, and 60 for sewing machines. Washing machines modest-is claim 309 patents; water wheels 327; grain by claim 309 patents; water wheels 327; grain United States Government down to the begincutters 153; meat machines 140; winnowing machines 163; threshing machines 378. For stoves, 682 patents have been issued, exclu-sive of 478 designs.

Mr. W. A. Sweet has invented a machine by

from solid bars of lead. These balls are of a conical shape, with a cavity in the base. Hitherto they have been cut in moulds like common bullets, by which process it is impossible to make balls of equal weight or free from impossession \$125, which the negroes said they perfections. By this machine bullets of any ize are made, and they are free from all air blubbers and other imperfections, and are of exact weight. The machine is comprised within the space of a foot square, and weighs about 65 pounds. The bars of lead, rolled to passages. It appears that Daniel while a law a proper thickness, are fed into a hopper and run under a die, which "swedges" pressed into the base; the bullet is discharged from the die, which again receives the bar and repeats the process.

Copper ore, in the condition in which it is from the mines, proves to be an exceedingly dangerous cargo. A ship recently ar rived at Liverpool from Savannah, Ga., with a quantity of ore in cases which had evaporated o much heat during the passage that some o the cases were found to be completely charred the lids being a mass of charcoal. The cetton stowed above the ore, was also partially burnt, and when landed was so much heated as to make it painful for a man to thurst his hands into the bales. Preparatory to shipment the ore should be roasted, as by that means the

sulphur is destroyed.

Chamber's Journal says that the calculating Texas his future residence.

Evil at Hand ! |- More Treason in Kan- from Salisbury (N. H.), after having declined machine turns out to be a more complete and important instrument than was at lieved. It will calculate the power of bi-quadratic equation, the logarithms for falling bodies-from different heights, for projectile forces, tables or sines, &c., and all by the slow motion of a winch turned by hand. And what is more, it stereotypes the columns of figures after hav-ing calculated them. It is a most remarkable piece of mechanism, highly honorable to the inventor.

The only solvent yet found for the new metal, aluminum, which has recently attracted so much attention in the scientific world, is cholorhydric seid, which will disselve almost any thing. The process of producing this metal is very simple. Chlorides of potassium and sodium are placed with the raw material in a crucible, which is subjected to a high degree of heat, where the grosser particles of aluminum are set free, and there remains a saline mass, in which the small globules of metal are found perfectly pure. Its melting point differs but slightly from that of silver, nd its specific gravity is much less. It is ever lighter than silivium, or common glass.

Beauty of the Dutch Women. Colman, in his "European Life and Man. ners," gives the following description of the

"I think some of them are the fairest and andsomest creatures I ever looked upon, and made of unmixed porcelain clay. Before I left England, I thought the English women the fairest I had ever seen-I now consider them as belonging to the colored races. The Dutch women much exceed them. Take the fairest rose that ever was plucked, with the glittering dew drops hanging among its petals; take the fairest peach that ever hung upon the tree, with its charming blended tints of red and white; and they are eclipsed by the transparency and beauty of complexion of the fairest Dutch women as I saw them at Broeck Saardam. If their minds are as fair, and their manners as winning as their faces, then I can casily under-stand the history of Adam's fall. It was impossible, poor fellow, that he should resist. Then their costume is so pretty and elegant. A sort of thin gold helmet, fitting close to the head, leaving enough of the hair to part gracefully over the brows; a thin but wide band of highly wrought and burnished gold extending across the forehead; at the ends of this some rich and elegantly wrought filagree ornaments of gold, with splendid eardrops of gold, or of diamonds set in gold, with a beautiful cap of the finest Brussel's lace."

Lavel, Lord of Raiz, who was made Marshal of France in 1429, and in the reign of Charles VI. and VII., distinguished himself by his courage against the English, when they invaded France. The services that he rendered his country might have immortalized his name had he not for ever blotted his glory by murders, England, with purpose in the first instance to impieties, and debaucheries. Mezeray says capture one of the Cunard steamers; and, in that he encouraged and maintained sorcerers to discover hidden treasures, and corrupted young persons of both sexes, that he might attach them to him, and afterwards killed them for the sake of their blood for charms and in cantations. At length, for some state crimes against the Duke of Brittany, he was sentenced o be burned alive in a field at Nantes, in 1443. Holinshed notices another Blue Beard, in the reign of Henry VI., in 1450. Speaking of the committal of the Duke of Suffolk to the Tower, he says: "This doing so much displeased the people, that if politike provision had not been made, great mischief had immediately ensued. For the commons, in sundry places of the realm assembled together in great quantites,

The original Blue Beard was Gilees d

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, 23d inst-Release of Dr. Beale-An Affecting Scene.

Dr. Stephen T. Beale was yesterday released from his confinement in Moyamensing Prison. Dr. Beale was convicted in October last of the offence with which he was charged, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of four years and six months from the 28th of November made to make him retract. The refusal of After his incarceration, he was confined alone

was prepared for his return home. Early on Thursday morning, Col. McCaule was met at the American Hotel, by Col. J. S. Wallace, and together with one or two other gentlemen they repaired to the prison. A and communicated the glad tidings to him.
The doctor was completely overcome when the intelligence was communicated to him, and for some time he was unable to articulate a syllable At half past eight o'clock in the morning Dr. Beale reached his home, and those who witnessed the meeting between the late prisoner ing in the extreme. Mrs. Beale visited her ing been very touching. During the entire scores of his friends.

Failure of the "Underground Railroad." Under this head the Norfolk Herald of Satur day relates the following:

Early yesterday morning we received infor-mation that a schooner had been driven ashore

Lambden, of Wilmington, Del., assisted by Benjamin Collins, of Port Norris, N. J., as mate, left this port on Wednesday last, bound for Philadelphia. During the gale of that Mr. W. A. Sweet has invented a machine by might the vessel was driven on shore about which halls for the Minie rifle are swedged five miles from Cape Henry with the loss of some of her sails and rigging, and in the morn-ing it was discovered that she had on board several negroes, whose owners were known to

The Captain, however, says that the slaves were on board without his knowledge—that he went forward on Wednesday evening and discovered a chip under the forecastle hatch-that he raised the batch and discovered the slaves stowed away in the forecastle-that he called out the the mate's attention to the fact, who was as bullet, and at the same instant the cavity is much astonished as himself-that the money was then taken from the negroes and the schooner put about for Norfolk, but owing to the gale of wind blowing at the time it was found impracticable, and it was then determined to run the schooner ashore, which was accordingly done.

The Norfolk and Portsmouth heroir Miss Annie M. Andrews, who so kindly volun teered her services to the sufferers of the velloy fever, is now stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. Miss Andrews also made a do nation of \$1,000 to the Howard Association. She has finished her charitable work, and is or her way to her home in Syracuse.

Martin Koszta has arrived in Galves